The answer to Washington's message was a resolution in effect as follows: The House does not claim an agency in making treaties, but when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on a law or laws to be passed by Congress; and that it is the constitutional right and duty of the House in all cases to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect and to determine and act thereon.

THE LOUISIANA CASE. The next treaty in which the question disfinetively arose was that with France on April 13, 1803, for the cession of Louisiana. Mr. Jefferson, who was then President, had maintained the position as above stated-that whenever Congress in its legislative action is called upon to

make appropriations to carry out a treaty, it has a full constitutional right to refuse its assent. He took cere not to appear in any way, when asking for action in the Louisiana treaty, to invade the prerogative he had so fully recognized popular form. In the mean time the responsible voter in 1796. Measures for the proper execution of the treaty were voted, however, without any reassertion of the principles of independent responsibility laid down by the House of Rep-

In 1876 the Senate passed a bill to carry into effect the commercial convention of 1815 with Great Britain. The bill provided that so much of any existing act as might be contrary to the provisions of the convention should be deemed to be of no effect. The House of Representatives, on the other hand, passed a bill enacting seriatim the provisions of the treaty. The Senate refused to concur on the ground that the treaty was operative of itself. The House insisted that legislation was necessary to carry the treaty into effect. A committee of conference, of which Rufus King was chairman of the Senate managers, and John Forsyth of the House managers, agreed on a bill, which was finally adopted. Of this compromise Mr. Forsyth said:

Your committee understood the committee of the Senate to admit the principle contended for by the House, that while some treaties might not require, others may require legislative provision to carry them into effect; that the decision of the question how far such provision was necessary, must be founded upon the peculiar character of the treaty itself."

PREROGATIVE OF THE HOUSE AGAIN DISCUSSED. The question of the prerogative of the House came up again in connection with the treaty with Russia for the cession of Alaska. In that treaty it was previded that the territory should be trans-ferred on the excharge of ratifications and the payment of an indemnity of \$7,200,000. treaty was ralifled by the Senate May 28, 1867, there being but two voices in the negative The territory was transferred by Russia to the United States October 18, 1867. When, however, the question of appropriation came before Congress at the ensuring session, it was at once seen that there was a marked division of opinion. The majority of the Committee of Foreign Atlairs in the House reported a till making an appropriation

the House reported a bill making an appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. A minority report recommended the rejection of the purchase. The majority report, while conceding that there were cases in which the assent of the House to a treaty might be properly withheld, imited such right to cases plainly heconsistent with the "indamental principles, purposes or interests of the Constitution." It was urged that as the Alaska treaty had infringed no constitutionally sanctioned laws, it should be passed.

Protracted debate cisued, beginning on June 30 and proceeding through July, the discussion relating far more to the constitutional rights of the House than to the expediency of the majority of the House was evidently to sanction the Alaska purchase, but to couple the approval of the treaty with a reservation of the right of the House to approve or disapprove in all cases in which the sanction of the House is necessary to execute a treaty. Finally, by a vote of 91 to 48, a resolution having features of compromise strongly impressed upon it was passed. But this compromise was not secured until the Senate formally reject. I House bill which seserted the approximate the House in all legislatic.

Grant Administra-

whether the House

a, refuse in its legisacit acit remains open. Two
westies duly ratified still remains open. Two positions may be regarded as accepted in the practical working of the Government; one is that without a Congressional vote there can be no appropriation of the money which a treaty requires to be paid; the other is that it should require a very strong case to justify the House in refusing to pass an appropriation which is called for by a treaty duly ratified.

THE DISPATCHES FROM HAWAII

TEXT OF THE REQUEST FOR A PROTECT ORATE.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE BY MINISTER SURVEYS OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS-HIS REASONS FOR COMPLYING. Washington, Feb. 15 .- The detailed dispatches

received at the State Department as to affairs in Henolulu, though adding nothing to the details of the revolution, give an interesting picture of the condition of affairs in the island, and as to what The text of the Provisional Government's re-

quest for the establishment of a protectorate was as follows: Sir: Believing that we are unable to satisfactorily

protect life and property and to prevent civil disorders in Homolulu and throughout the Hawalian Islands, we hereby, in obedience to the instructions of the Advisory Council, pray that you will raise the Hawaiian Islands for the time being, and to that end we hereby confer upon the Government of the United States, through you, freedom of occupation of the public buildings of this Government, and of the soil of this country, so far as may be necessary for the exercise of such protection, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by this Government.

This was addressed to Minister Stevens on February 1, and was signed by President Dole and the other members of the Government.

Minister Stevens forwarded this request to Captain Wiltse, of the Boston, saying: "I hereby ask you to comply with the terms and spirit of request of the Hawaiian Provisional Government, and to that end to use all the force at your command, in the exercise of your best judgment and discretion, you and myself awaiting instructions from the United States Government at Washington." Captain Wiltse's approval and subsequent action are known.

Following are some extracts from Minister Stevens's dispatches:

The annexation sentiment has constantly increased since the departure of the commissioners for Wast ington, and with healthful cornestness is taking possession of all classes. Nearly all the Germans the larger proportion of the respectable and respon-sible English and almost the entire Portuguese population are warmly for annexation. This inclination

of the Portuguese is quite important, for they number 7,000 or 8,000, and are among the most industrious to the opinion expressed in my dispatch 74, that the sugar bounty to be paid to the Hawalian sugar planters should be limited to six mills per pound, \$12 per ton, so long and only so long as the United States bounty system shall be maintained.

the objection that this allows only \$12 per on Hawalian sugar, while the Hawalian planters get twice the amount per acre that the Louisiana planters do on the average, the answer is that \$12 per ton bounty will place all the Hawaiian plantations worth maintaining on the rond of financial

to the form of Government for the Islands, I now only vary from views expressed in my dispatch as to incline strongly to the opinion that the dent Jefferson and Congress in respect of Louisiana, only differs from that by providing, in addition USE POND'S EXTRACT

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Finance and Commissioner of the Interior, and a legislative council of thirteen or fourteen, all to be appointed by the President, unless it should be deemed best for the Governor to appoint Attorney General and the Commissioners of Finance and the Interior, who would be practically a Cabinet of three to aid the Governor to carry on the Gover This plan and method of government could perience should prove it best to change to a more terests would gain in force and volume. It would be fortunate to have such a man as Sanford B. Dole, the present head of the Provisional Govern

ment, the first American Governor of Hawaii. As to liquidation of all political claims of the fallen Queen and the Crown Princess, I suggest that if any \$150,000 should be allowed as the total sum for this purpose-\$70,000 should go to the fallen Queer Lilinokalani, and \$70,000 to the Crown Princess Kaiulana, and \$5,000 to each of the two young

As to the native Hawailans and their native leaders at this time, things are tending favorably toward at nexation. The ablest of the native Hawalian Chris tian miristers are strong in their American sympa The native newspaper of much the large circulation in the Islands, advocates annexation, stands by the Provisional Government, and is losing none of

I have time before the departure of the next steamer only to state briefly the additional reaso which caused us to assume temporary protectorate these islands. The Provisional Government must have time to organize a new police and to discipline a small military force. When the monarchy died by its own hand there was no military force in the islands but the Royal guard of about seventy-five natives. not in effective force equal to twenty American soldiers. There are 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands, and evil-disposed persons might stir som of them to disorder. But the chief elements of evil are in Honolulu, where are the renegade whites at the head of the lottery and oplum rings, and a considerable number of hoodlum foreigners and the mor vicious of the natives.

Another important reason for our action is the resimility of the arrival here of a British war vessel, and that the English Minister here, thus aided, might try to press unduly the Provisional Government. the islands under our protection we think the Engli-Minister will not attempt to insist that his Govern has the right to interfere while our flag is over the Government building.

In concluding his dispatch, Minister Stever says:

We shall continue to maintain our present position with great caution and firmness until we hear from the President through the Secretary of State. As a necessary precaution against all contingencies I advise that Admiral Skerrett be promptly sent here with me or two ships in addition to the Deston.

INQUIRIES ABOUT HAWAH ANSWERED. THE COMMISSIONERS ISSUE A CIRCULAR DE

SURTHING THE RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS. Washington, Feb. 15 (Special).-In reply to numer us inquiries received within the last few days from ersons in all parts of the country representing every branch of business, the Hawatian Commissioners to-day prepared the following circular letter for pub-

he islands has been duly received. We have been receipt of so many similar inquiries that it is impossible to make individual reply to all of them. This short circu-iar has therefore been drawn up setting forth briefly what the situation is in the islands and replying in gross to the different questions asked.

The last year or two in the Hawaiian Islands have b The last year of two in the Hawaiian Islands have been years of great business depression, the McKindey till having seriously crippled all industries there. The result has been to throw many people out of employment. Such conditions atill exist. If annexation to the United States takes place, undoubtedly there will be a business revival and a great impetus given to every line of industry. Such conditions will not come about immediately, however, and immediate present who has not sufficient money to main tain himself for some time without regard to what em

ployment he may obtain.

To persons having some capital to invest, we can conidentity recommend the islands as a sound field for investment and would "ecommend their investigation of the
situation there. Their formation is aimost entirely volcanic, and there are no minerals except tron, of which
there are some deposits suitable for manufacture into mineral paint. The resources of the islands are agricultural. They are as yet practically undeveloped, excepting in the cultivation of sugar and rice. The field is yet untouched for the small farmer. A great future is in store for coffee, oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits. There is great promise in tobacco. The islands also produce many valuable fibres. The forests contain much fine cabinet wood; nothing of any account has yet been done with the An opportunity will be offered to capitalists to create nd transportation system by way of railroads. ditions of soil and climate will require new methods and new appliances or a skilful adaptation of oil methods to new appliances of a same adaptation of the states of the state of the ng it one of the best in the world for all lung troubles Different altitudes will afford considerable range. Hawai is destined to be one of the world's great sanitariums, and

thither will flock thousands in search of health and rest; already the tide sets that way. The Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamers The Pacins Mari and Occasion and Occasion strains strains running between San Francisco and China and Japan stop at Honolulu, as do also the Oceanic strainers to Samou, New-Zealand and Australia. This last company also runs a 3,000-ton steamer directly between Honolulu and San Francisco each month. A new company sends its first strainer this month from Taroma and Scattle to Honolulu. The distance from San Francisco to Homolulu is 2.08: miles, and steamers cover it in seven days. The trip from San Francisco by steamer custs \$75 for first-cable possage and about half that for second class. The round passage and about hair that for second class. The foun-trip, first-class passage, good for three months, is \$12; A round trip ticket to Honolulu and the volcano of fillanca, covering all expenses, for five weeks, cos-\$2.5. Agents of the Occanic steamers are Spreckels. Brothera, No. 329 Market-st., San Francisco. First-clas-

f passage, from twelve to twenty days.

There is a thorough system of public and many prica schools. Many of the teachers are from the United States. There are but few vacancies. Applications for places should be sent to the Board of Education, Honolulu. The field for physicians is limited. The Government pa-one in each district to act as agent of the Board Health and to treat indigent persons. Inquiries for in ormation and applications for places should be sent the Board of Health, Honolulu

passage to the islands by sailing vessels costs \$40; tim

No physician or dentist is allowed to practise without a local license, which can be obtained upon presentation of proper credentials as to character and a diploma from any reputable medical or dental institution. For fuller intelligence, please apply to the Hawaiian Bureau of Information, Honolulu.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS. THEIR AREA, POPULATION AND PRODUCTS-THE SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The Hawalian Islands, which have become a subect of universal and intense controversy since th news of the dethronement of Queen Lilluokalani, liin the North Pacific ocean, between 18 degrees 54 minutes and 22 degrees 2 minutes north latitude, and between 155 degrees and 161 degrees west longitide. The name of the group is taken from the largest island, Hawali (pronounced Owyhee). There are eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands. The eight inhabited islands are: Hawaii, 100 mile long and 50 miles wide; Oahu (pronounced Wa-hoo) 35 miles long and 21 miles wide; Maui, 54 miles long and 25 miles wide; Kauai, 30 miles long and 28 miles wide; Molokal, 35 miles long and 7 wide; Laual, 20 miles long and 0 miles wide; Nihau, 20 miles long and 5 miles wide: Kahulawi, 12 miles long and 5 miles wide. The four uninhabited Islands of the group are Nihou, Kaula, Lehua and Molokini. The distance from San Francisco to Hono-

The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles from that by providing, in addition and the total population in 1890 was 80,990. Of Attorney-General, a Commissioner of these 34,436 were natives. 15,301 Chinese, 12,304

Japanese, 8,002 Portuguese and the rest were half-castes, American, English, Germans, etc. Nearly all the natives are Christians, and they are a good-tempered, light-hearted and pleasure loving people; but in spite of their moral and material progress, the race is capitally dying out. Hawaii itself, which has an rapady dying out. Hawaii itself, which has an area of nearly double that of all the other islands put together, is occupied by the gentle stopes of the four volcanie mountains of Mauna Roa, Mauna Loa. Mauna Hualaisi and Mauna Kohala.

According to the latest statistics of the total population of the group, 29,685 are Protestants, 20,072 are Roman Catholics, 3,775 are Mormons and less

are Roman Catholics, 3,576 are Mormons and les are Roman Catholics, 3,576 are Mormons and less than 100 are Hebrows. There are 176 schools, with 10,006 pupils, of whom 5,559 are natives and 1,573 nationalities. Coffee, hides, bananas, rice and wool are exported, but the great staple is sugar, the value exported in 1800 reaching a total of 812,159,565. It is all sent to the United States, which has about 91 per cent of the commerce of the islands. The sugar plantations are largely owned by Americans. There are about 56 miles of railway in Hawail, Oahu and Maul, and 250 miles of telegraph lines in the entire group.

WESTERN RIVERS OVER THEIR BANKS.

INCINNATI STREETS FLOODED-ILLINOIS LOW

LANDS SUBMERGED-OTHER DAMAGE. Cincinnati, Feb. 15.-The river has reached the reight of fifty-three feet two inches, and is sti-ising. This is the result of the heavy rain here ye which swelled the Licking and the Little Mlami. The water is in all the houses along Water st., and the cellars on Front-st. are flooded. The flood in the Ohio has backed up Mill Creek so that ome inconvenience on account of the high water is felt in Cumminsville, a northern sabarb of the city Merchants in the lewer part of the city are taking preautions to guard against damage by the floot. Evensylle, Ind., Feb. 15.-The Ohlo River at this

point is rising rapidly, and there are already thousands of acres of land in the bayon and above under water, out the farmers took precautions to remove their stack to high ground in time. There are, however, imnense quantities of corn and lumber, ties and staves. which are in danger should the river tise a few feet

Indianapolis, Feb. 15,-A dispatch to "The News" from Wabash says: The rains have swollen the Wabash River until in this vicinity it is away out of its sanks and covering the adjacent lowlands. T) make situation more serious the heavy ice in the river s breaking up and gorging at various points along the river. At 4 o'clock this morning the ice collected at the Eng Four railroad bridge and swept part of it away, leaving the track unsupported. The river is teadily rising. All the factories in the bottom arpreparing for a fremendous flood when the fce starts and are getting their valuable stock above high water A mile east of this city the ice fields in the river is yet unbroken, and Superintendent of Bridges Green, of the Big Four road, tays the worst is yet to

Chicago, Feb. 15.-The sudden thaw and the rapid overflowing of water and tee have deluged the low lands of Northern and Central Illinois and put all the streams, great and small, on the rampage. The San amon, the Kickapoo and the Mackingw are out of heir banks and the railroad and wagon bridges are in danger. The authorities of the Big Four and Lake Erie and Western have given orders to watch the bridges night and day. Some of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Wilton bridges are threatened. The tracks of the Lake Erie and Western and other roads are under water at Farmdale, a few miles east of Peorla, on account of the freshet in Farm Creek. The own of East Peorla is flooded.

Many of the streets of Chicago are flooded, the frozen catch basins preventing the sewers from carrying off the water. In Peoria considerable damage resulted from the same cause. Two bridges on the Toledo, Peorla and Western road near Peorla have been arried away. The low lands around Jollet are under water and the farmers have been driven out.

Fairbury, III., Feb. 15.-A ten-hours' downp ur Fairbury, III., Feb. 15.—A ten-lours downp are or rain has turned the streets in this city into lakes. The streams are all out of their banks, and have not been so high for years. The lee is gathering at the ap-proaches of the bridges, and unless they are strongly constructed they will be an easy prey. A number of wagon-bridges are reported to have been driven out of their praces in the country. A railroad bridge on the Toledo, Peerta and Western road is washed out be-tween Farmdale and Western tool is washed out be-tween Farmdale and Western thous lake in this city. tween Farmdate and Washington, and trains from West on that road are over four hours late in this

WILL TRY TO BLOW UP AN ICE GORGE.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15,-An ice garge has formed at the Eric Railroad bridge, a mile above the city, in the Genesce filver. People living in the victory are alarmed and citorts will be made to break up the gorge with explosives.

WHEAT INJURED BY SLEET IN ILLINOIS. Oakland, III., Feb. 15.-Farmers here say the late sleet has so injured wheat that there will hardly be half a crop in all eastern Illinois. Many of them say half a crop in an entirely rulned, and not n bushel of wheat will be raised in some sections this year.

RAILROADS BLOCKADED BY A BLIZZARD.

Minneapolis, Feb. 15.-Reports from the Northwest e, the effect that another blizzard is rag Fergus Falls the rallroads are blockaded. The Northern Facific train did not go East. Redweed Falls reports a the blizzard, with all traffic D., business is practically suspended. Minn., reports a blizzard razing. In this city the thermometer shows a steady fall, but no show.

STATE CHARTER ELECTIONS.

TOWNS IN THE CATSKILLS VOTE NO LICENSE-SUPERVISORS CHOSEN.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 15 (Special).-Many of th cummer visitors to the Carshills who favor the beauti-ful region of stamford will be glad to know that the town has just veted against the sale of liquor for the ensuing year. The majority was 30. The ady 9 majority. In the town of Delbi the same decision was reached, but only by one vote, which the liquor men mean to count out if possible, it is said. Nearly all the Delaware towns have elected Republican Superrisors, including Kerfright, which usually has a

Democratic supervisor.

Gleversville, N. Y., Feb. 15 (Special).—The town election in Fulton County held yesterday resulted in the choice of six Republican supervisors and three Democrats, with one town still to hear from, which

Olean, N. Y., Feb. 15.-The annual town election nere resterday resulted in a Democratic victory, except the candidate for Overseer of the Poor, which went to the Republicans by a majority of 16.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 13. The towns in Chemung

County elect seven Democratic and four Republican supervisors, making the county members stand the same as last year. Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 15.-The town meetings in Tloga County elected eight Republican and one Demo

cratic supervisor, making the board stand nine Republicans and one Democrat. The town of Oswego coted "no license" for the next two years.

Symeuse, N. Y., Peb. 15.—The town meetings in onendaga County resulted as follows: Republican

supervisors, 14; Democrats, 5, a gain of one for the Peckskill, Feb. 15 (Special).-Putnam Vailey, one of the principal towns of Putnam County, and a strong-hold of Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, held its town meeting yesterday and elected the entire Democratic

ticket save the justiceship, which was captured by Oscar Rundle, Republican. Sela Armstrong, Demerat, was elected supervi-or by the small majority

ocrat, was elected supervior by the small majority of forty-six.

Corning, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The town meetings in stetchen County gave the Board of supervisors to the Republicans by a large majority; twenty-two Republicans and nine Democrats were elected. The town of Addison was a tie. One Republican paster was put on an excise ticket. Had this been counted the Republicans would have had one more supervisor. Greenwood, Hartsville, West Union and Jasper all voted in favor of no license.

Oneida, N. Y., Feb. 15.—At the annual town meetings held throughout Madison County yesterday the Republicans elected Supervisors in thirteen of the fourteen towns of the county.

NEW CASES OF SMALLPOX AND TYPHUS As far as could be learned there were only three no

cases of typhus fever in the city yesterday. They were those of Thomas Stover, No. 10 Pell-st.; Charles Wolf, No. 4 Rivington-st., and Thomas Seaver, of East Twelfth-st.
The men were taken to the Reception Hospital.
Lena Miller, seven years old, and John Miller, twenty-five, of No. 452 Robbins-ave., were found last evening to be suffering from smallpox.

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THE PENSION DEBATE ENDED CRUDE AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW COM-

DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE FAIL TO SUSTAIN THEIR CHARGES OF FRAUD-PENSIONERS

PLETELY RIDDLED AND EXPOSED.

IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 15.-The general debate on the Pension Appropriation bill, which began in the House of Representatives last Friday and ended to day, has been in many respects an unusually instructive as well as a Lighly interesting one. Among other things it is shown that despite all the loose talk

about the enormous number of persons who are re-ceiving pensions obtained by fraudnient and other unlawful means-a number alleged to be so great that It has been soberly as well as wildly asserted that the pension roll of the Nation has become "a roll of dis-honor"—the men who in the House of Representatives are the champions of that sentiment have been un able to point out the name of one selitary "fraudulent" pensioner on that same "roll of dishonor" on which are inscribed the names of about 1,000,000

That some names ought to be crased from this roll no sensible intelligent man will deny; and, as a matter of fact, names are dropped every year as the result of investigations of officials of the Pension Buteau, either because of false testimony and fraudulent representations in the first instance, or because of cessation of the original disability, or for a variety of other rea-sons. It is not improbable that among the 93,000 persons in Pennstivania whose names are on the don rolls there may be a few who are receiving pensions to which they are not entitled, but Mr. Mutchier, of that State, who reported the Appropriation till, failed to point out a single case of that sort. The same remark is true of Mr. O'Nell, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee and in whose State 40,000 pensioners dive, as well as of Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, in which state there are more than 51,000 pensioners, and Mr. Warner, of New York, in which State there are more

that \$3,000 names on the alleged "roll of dishonor. The "amendments" to the pension laws which the majority of the Appropriations Committee proposed to fisten as riders upon the Appropriation bill have already been thoroughly riddled and their craditles and inconsistencies completely exposed during the debate, in the course of which it has been made charly to appear that Messis. Matchler, of Fennsylvania, O'Neil, of Massachuselis, and Livingston, of Georgia. were playing with extremely starp and dangerous tools when they framed the so-called "amendments." opposition, perhaps, is the one to enact a statute of limitations arainst all widows of Union soldiers who did not become the wives of said soldiers prior to the year 1870; also to provide that the names of a'l widows of such soldiers who were not married within five years after the close of the war and are now borne on the pension rolls shall be erased therefrom. This proposition, if enact d, would de-prive about 70,000 to 75,000 widows of the pension which they now receive, and is recarded as one of the most obnoxibus of the proposed "amendments.

Another proposition which provoked strong op-osition is that which abolishes the eighteen penslot agencies at which pensioners are paid, and pro-vides that all such payments shall be by the Treasurer of the United States. This change is strongly urged on the score of "economy," but the authors and advocates of the scheme do not seem to have taken the trouble to ascertain whether it would reduce expenditures. Its opponents have do and discovered that if adopted the cost of paying pensions would be immediately increased at the rat of more than \$250,000 a year. There are other strong objections to the proposed plan which do not seem to have occurred to its projectors. At present about 100,000 pensioners appear in person at the several pension agencies four times a year and obtain the money due them. This is of immense beneal to them in several respects, not the least of which is that they save a notarial fee of fifty cents on each

quarterly payment. While Democrats during the dehate denounced without stint the Dependent act of 1810, they have not yet mustered courage to attempt to rep at it. They do, however, propose to emasculate it by enacting several "amendments." One of these provides that no person shall receive a pension under that act unles he shall show to the satisfaction of the Pension Office by proper affidavits that his annual income is less than 2000 a year. This amendment it is proposed, shall not apply to pensioners under any other act or who served in any other war than the War of the Rebellion.

or who served in any other war than the War of the Rebellion.

Another sweeping amendment proposes to transfer the Pension Eureau to the War bepartment from which it was taken when the interior bepartment was created in 1849, and also abolishes the local pension examining boards which are scattered throughout the country to the number of more than 1,200.

A little colloquy which took place between Mr. Otts, of Kansas, and Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, in the course of the debate, brings out the fact that a large number of pensions live in the southern States, Mr. Otts had said that the payment of pensions was "a good way of getting money into direntation among the people at large."

Mr. Livingston retorted: "That is not the case down South." wn South." Mr. Otis-Well, you are unfortunate there in that respect, Mr. Livingston-Then, do not say the "population of the entire country."

Mr. Ods-Weil, there are some Union soldiers in

of the entire country.

Mr. Otls-Well, there are some Union soldiers in the South.

Mr. Livingston-Very few,
An examination of the clicial reports shows that of \$73,621 persons living in the United States whose names were on the pension rolls hast year, 171,543 lived in the Southern States-69,000 of them in the States which second from the Union in 1861; and that of the \$135,542,000 paid to said pensioners, no less than \$29,352,000 was received by pensioners living in the South-#8,364,000 of it by pensioners in the late Southern Confederacy.

The first speech in the debate to day was delivered by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and, like all his speeches, it was a strong one—so forcible, in fact, that it extorted an angry of ply from Colonel Ontes, of Alabama, a one-armed ex Confederate veteran.

After further debate general discussion was closed and the bill was read for amendments. No action was taken on any of the committee amendments, and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

RIVER AND HARBOR ITEMS CUT.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE UNWILLING TO REC-OMMEND \$42,000,000. Washington, Feb. 15.-In the Senate to day the

insideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation 1411 was proceeded with. lowing the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the Supreme Court the Estance of their

husbands' salaries for the year of their death (98,740 and \$7,410) were agreed to without question, The reading of the bill having been Entshed, the eserved amendments were taken up, the first being series in reference to the World's Columbian Ex

propriations for the Exposition conditional on Sunday Mr. Allison hoped that Mr. Conv would not press

that amendment. It was only a reproduction of part of the legislation of last year, every provision of which had been complied with With that assurance, Mr. Quay withdrew his amendment, and then all the committee amendments

as to the World's Fair were agreed to. The next series of reserved amendments were th for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the first Harbor from \$500,000 to \$300,000. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Quay and Mr. McPherson, on the ground that the proposed reduction would interfere

seriously with the progress of the work. A long discussion ensued turning largely on the advantages of a continuing contract system—which

Mr. Frye favored-giving figures to show the large savings that had been effected in the construction of mablic works. public works under that system. He opposed the reduction of the appropriations recommended by the

Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, addressed the Senate in defence of the action of the Committee on Appropriations on the subject of river and harbor improvements. The bill as it came from the House appropriated in the aggregate \$39,000,000. The comttee did not disguise (it could not be concealed) the fact that the current revenues of the Government were not sufficient to maintain its expenditures; and the committee thought its duty was so to scrutinize the bill as to keep the Government expenditures, if possible, within a fair expectation of the year's

The committee had been obliged to consider not only the items in the bill, but also to consider a very large range of subjects which the House had not provided for. The House, for instance, had inserted an item of \$350,000 to meet the emergency of an epidemic if it should come; and the Committee on Appropriations felt obliged to increase that appropriation to \$000,000. The committee was not willing and ation to \$900,000. The committee was not willing and Mr. Allison was not willing to recommend an appropriation of \$42,000,000 for rivers and harbors for two years. He submitted to the senate that it was not prepared now to appropriate for that purpose nearly twice as much as nod been appropriated in former years. Was there, he asked, anything in the condition of the country, or of the Treasury to justify appropriating one-tenth of the revenues of the Government for river and harbor improvements? He could not justify himself in voting for such large expenditures. As to the Philadelphia item, there was over half a million to its credit in the Treasury now, and he submitted that, when the Committee on Appropriations had provided \$885, '90 for that one improvement, it had done, measurably at least, its duty in the premises. The discussion was still going on when the Senate west into executive session on the Hawaiian treaty.

GENERAL CARR'S RETIREMENT.

HE ENGAGES COUNSEL TO SECURE RETENTION

ON THE ACTIVE LIST. Wasnington, Feb. 15 (Special).-Brigadier-General Carr, of the Army, who was promoted to his present grade last year after a sharp contest between himself and several prominent colonels, has been recommended for retirement by General schofield, totwiths anding the fact that he is opposed to being placed on the retired list until he attains the age of sixty-four. At the time of General Carr's promotion he was opposed by several officers, junior to himself in rank. The contest grew so earnest, and the claims of some of the competitors for promotion so strong, that it is reported that General Carr placed himself in the hands of his friends, agree ing to abide by such compromise as circumstances and propriety, seemed to require. It is understood that secretary Elkins was told by friends of General Carr that that officer would refire soon after receiving his coveted promotion, and accordingly recommended General for advancement.

In a recent letter to General Carr, President Harrion says that several friends of that officer, both before and after his promotion, stated that he con templated an early retirement. In the same letter the President adds that he would not have the General's decision embarrassed by anything his friends had unadvisedly said as to his purposes, and that the question as to whether he should voluntarily retire rested wholly with himself. General Schoffeld ecommendation of retirement, made on January 31, and as its object to enable Colonel Carlin to be promoted and to retire in order that the subsequent promotion of Colonel Otis might ensue. Believing hat there is a disposition to force him upon th retired list, General Carr has engaged counsel and has begun a fight for retention on the active list The press accounts us to the President's authority in such cases convey an erroneous impression. It is not necessary for old officers to apply for retire is not necessary for old officers to apply for retirement. By law the President can retire any officer who has served for forty-five years or is slatly years old. General Carr entered the Army september 1, 1846, and is now slatty-three years old. If, as seems probable, the President is determined to promote a younger and more active officer to the grade of firigadler teneral, General Carr will be retired under the last mentioned law, under which no application for retirement is necessary.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 15.-The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was presented and read. Mr. Bate said that he could not understand from he reading of the report what had been done about he signal service, and he suggested that the report be laid over until to morrow. Mr. Stewart consented o the suggestion.

Mr. Allison defended the conference committee from an insinuation that it had not been sufficiently tenacious, and said that the amendment in question had no right to be on an appropriation bill, as it was

adependent legislation. After further discussion the conference report wen over without action, and was ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar for the reading by the President pro tem. of Washington's

farewell address at the session of February 22 was taken up and agreed to. The Nicaragua Canal bill, though having the adgre way to-day to the Sundry Civil Appropriation

The business of the Senate was suspended at 4:45 o'clock in order that fitting tribute might be made to the memory of the late Representative McDonald, of New-Jersey. Resolutions of regret were offered by Mr. McPherson and digreed to.

EUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 15.-On motion of Mr. Coombs cenate bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of General Abner Doubleday. Mr. O'Ferrall called up and the House adopted vithout debate, a resolution relating to the contested lection case of Reynolds against Shonk, from th X11th District of Pennsylvania. The resolution confirms the title of the contestee to his scat.

BIDS ON STEEL ARMOR PLATES.

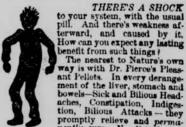
washington, Feb. 15.-Bids were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy yesterday for 6,700 tons of nickel steel and Harveyized steel armor for naval vessels. Contrary to expectation, there were two bidders only, the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburg, and the Bethlehem Iron Works, of Bethle

On account of the complicated nature of the bids ubmitted, it is impossible at this time to give a comparative statement of them. The prices asked for ntekel-steel ranged from 8525 to 8650 a ton, according to the shape of the plate, and for Harveyized steel from 8575 to 8675 a ton. The lowest blds on the principal single exhibits were as follows: By the nickel-steel, \$212.048; Harveyized, \$235,282; jon twelve-inch turrets of nickel-steel, \$321,976; Harvey ired, \$255,010; on eight-inch side armor of nickel-sted, \$637,351; Harveytzed, \$371,711. By the Car-negle steel Company—On eight-inch turret plates of nickel-steel, \$22,157; Harveytzed, \$95,340.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL REPORTED. Washington, Feb. 15 -- In the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on the Con-sular and Diplomatic bill made to-day the Senate makes an increase of \$35,000 to the House bill. the total appropriation being \$1,564,045. An amend ment is also reported authorizing the President to designate United States representatives abroad by the same title as those given by foreign Governments to their representatives here, but without affecting their duties, powers or salary.

THE WHISKEY TRUST INVESTIGATION.

Washington, Feb. 15.-The inquiry into the Whiskey Trust to-day began with the examination of Mr. Myers, manager of the rebate department of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. They were I-sued upon receipt of a statement of sales of dealers and when due were returned to the bank. In 1890



to your system, with the usual pill. And there's weakness afterward, and caused by it. How can you expect any lasting benefit from such things?

The nearest to Nature's own way is with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets. In every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels—Sick and Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks—they promptly relieve and permanently cure. No disturbance, no griping, no reaction afterward. They regulate the system perfectly—one tiny, sugar-coated Fellet is a gentle laxative or corrective—three for a cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

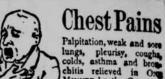
Buy of reliable dealers. With tricky ones

good you get.

Buy of reliable dealers. With tricky ones, something else that pays them better will probably be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be, for you.

Too well known to need lengthy advertise ments—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents

Short Breath



Palpitation, weak and some lungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and brochitis relieved in Ox MINUTE by the CUTICUM ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness it is simply wonderful. It evitalizet the nervous forces, and hence is unrivalled for nervous pains, weakness, numbness, and paralysis, Beyond question the surest, safest, sweetest and best plaster in the world.

best plaster in the world. Price: 25C; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by mail

Solid Silver.

New ideas and designs are being constantly added to our celebrated line of Sterling ware. It merits and enjoys an international reputation.

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

the company paid \$1,273,645 rebate; in 1801, \$2,208. 958, and in 1892, \$3,292,289. Professor Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural De-

partment, gave the committee the result of his exami nation of essences and essential cils used in conpounding whiskeys and other liquors from spirits. These compounds could not be considered poisons, but they were not food and must be considered innocest when taken in small quantities. He did not confider them any more injurious to health than the "straight goods." The "straight goods" he considered pre-ferable for medicinal purposes.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 15.-The President sent to the washington, Feb. 13.—The Festacht Senate to the Senate to-day the following nominations: To be passed assistant engineers, Assistant engineers, L. Leonard, Leo D. Miner, T. W. Kinkaid, Harr Rul, J. L. Wood; to be captain, Commander S. W. Terry; to be commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders R. R. Impey, Z. L. Tanner, F. T. Strong; to be lie mpey, Z. L. Tanner, F. T. Strong; to be listing to manders, Lieutenants Daniel Delehanty, F. W. commanders, Lieutenants Daniel Deiehants, F. v. Nichols, C. C. Cornwell; to be lieutenants, Lieutenants, junior grade, Albert Gleaves, J. P. Parker, B. W. Hodges; to be lieutenants, junior grade, Ensigns A. P. Niblack, William Truxun, Belly Morgan, F. J. Haesler, Edward Simpson, W. C. P. Mutz. John M. Evans, of Minnesta, John M. Evans, John M. Evans, of Minnesota, to be an and ant paymaster.

PROSPECT OF ENFORCING THE EXCLUSION ACL.

Washington, Feb. 15.-No action has been taken or likely to be taken by the Treasury Department other than that already published to carry out the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act. The Treeury Department has provided facilities, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Chinese throughout the United States, to register and they have until May 5. So far few have availed themselves of the privilege. The penal provision previding for deportation does not become effective intil after May 5, and in the language of Commissione Mason, "We will not cross that bridge until we

It is computed at the Treasury Department that there are 110,000 Chinese persons within the border of the United States. The price per head for the deportation of a Chinese person from San Francisco to China is \$35, and the whole amount appropriate by the last Congress for carrying into effect the Chinese Exclusion Act amounted to only \$100,000 which would be totally inadequate for the wholetal deportation of Chinamen in case they did not comply with the act as regards registration. Even of this \$100,000 at the expiration of the fiscal year only about \$40,000 will remain available for deportation

THE QUARANTINE BILL APPROVED.

Washington, Feb. 15 .- The President to-day approved he Quarantine bill, officially known as " An Act Grant ing Additional Quarantine Powers and Impesing Additional Duties Upon the Marine Hospital Service."

ASKING FOR A DAY FOR THE ANTI-OPTION BILL

Washington, Feb. 15 .- The Committee on Agriculture met this morning with nearly all the members present, and by unanimous vote adopted a resolution asking the Committee on Rules for a special order giving one or two days for the consideration of the Auti-Option bill. Closure is not asked in the resolu The committee then waited on Speaker Crisp and la the resolutions before him. The members expet of decision to be reached by the Rules Committee their request within a few days, but if they do me hear soon will endeavor to force consideration or to up the House. There has been a practical abandon ment of the plan to send the bill to conference, whe the Senate amendments might be examined, and it is purposed to move in the House, whenever the bill taken up, to concur in these amendments, so that bill may be sent immediately to the President.

THEY COULD FIND NO FAVORITISM. Washington, Feb. 15 .- Mr. Cummings, of New York, from the Committee on the Library, submittee to the House to-day the report of the committee touching favoritism to writers by subordinates in the Department of State. The report is brief, sains for the investigation proposed by the resolution, and ask that the resolution be tabled and the committee discharged from its further inquiry.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WARMING UP IN THE NORTHWEST AGAIN. Washington, Feb. 15.—The pressure has increased to the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, north of the lake region, and in the Rio Grande Valley. It is lower on the Ablantic coast and from the Missouri Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains, the barometer remaining highest over the central plateau regions. It is warmer on the Missouri valley in coast and in the Northwest and colder in the over the central piateau regions. It is warmer of the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest, and colder in the Mississippi and the Obio valleys and the lower labs regions. Rain has prevailed in the Southern States and fair weather in all other districts. The indications all that warmer, fair weather will prevail in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the southern vertices of the upper labs region, and that colder, but portion of the upper lake region, and that celder, fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast north of Vir-ginia, and showers, with slightly colder weather, is Southern States east of the Mississippi. The temperature will be lower in these regions Thursday night.

The Ohio River is 7.7 feet above the danger The Ohio Raver is 7.7 rect above an action into at Cincinnati, and at the danger point Louisville, where it is rising. It is also rising at Calra-From Packersburg to Cincinnati it is falling. The Cumberland is rising at Nashville. The Walash is rising at Mount Carmel. The Tennessee is falling at Changon The Arkansas is low and nearly stationary. In Lower Mississippi, from Cairo to New-Orleans, is rising

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New England, Fastern New York, Eastern Resylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, slightly coldent generally fair weather; westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, generally

Virginia, showers to-night, followed by hirt

For Western New York, Western Pennsylvank Ohio, fair, except light local snows at lake stations For Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas Nebraska, warmer; generally fair.

HOURS: Morning. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

in this diagram a continuous white line changes in pressure, as indicated by Tac Tribi recording barometer. The broken line represent perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Feb. 10., 1 a. m.-There deal of cloudiness yesterday, but no rain. At e the skies cleared as the wind shifted from souther to northwesterly. The temperature ranged between

to porthwesterly. The temperature ranged between it and 52 degrees, the average (444) being 64 higher the corresponding day last year, and 55 higher the Corresponding day last year, and 55 higher the Countries of the corresponding day last year, and 55 higher the Countries of the contribution of the contribution of the countries of the countrie